the man comes along who can raise the wind,' she | prosperous unless the heads of it mingled personally said. If you want to buy us out come to me and Pil tell you all about it. We shall offer great bar- Judge Hilton never was known to mix with his gains, but we shall not sacrifice our goods. The fact that we sell an article for 50 cents which is most of his time in the office. worth a dollar does not necessarily haply that we methods of conducting the business of A. T. Stewart are losing money. We may sell at that lower figure & Co. after Mr. Stewart's death also received critito prevent losing money."

THE EUROPEAN BRANCHES AND THE FACTORIES. "How about your European branches!"

"We have sent our seven European agencies full their business.

"And your factories?" "Some of them have a'ready closed, but we must are still running-the woollen mills in Glenham,

place, the thread mills at Catekill and the under-west mills at Notting am, Encland."

"The statement has been made that one object of the firm in maying from the Chambers at store was to accommodate a decrease of business.

Is this a fact the

we should have lost in bad accounts if they had remained with us. I have been quoted as saying a great many things on this subject, and have been made to say a great many things I did not say. When I started that movement I only intended it to operate against a certain objectionable class of Hebrews; but it was at once taken up and the most possible made of it. They said; 'It is at ibal thing and we won't rade with you.' It has never injured us, but, on the contrary, has been a benefit. I have never paid any attention to it, but have gone on buying from Hebrews, hundreds of thousands of doltar, worth every year, the same as I did before. I have never made a move in my business that I sabsequently had occasion to regret. There has never been a year that we have not made money; but when a paper says, as one of them did this morning, that we had \$22,000,000 invested in our business, it is ridiculous. There is no way to use that amount of money in our business, unless you include the real estate." net say. When I started that movement I only in-

money in our business, unless you include the real estate."

"Here is something I want to show you," continued the Judge, and he led the way to a milar, on which was hanging in a frame a part of the copy of The Daily Advertiser of September 2, 1825, which contains the original advertisement of A. T. Siewart, in which he offered for sale "a general assortment of fresh and seasonable dry goods," at No. 283 Broadway. Then the reporter was taken down to the basement and Judge dillton pointed out the magnitude of the department, covering an entire city block.

"There is another community just as large, another little village, on the floor under this," he said. "It is a pity—a pity that such a magnificent property must go. Now, here is the order department." he continued, as he took the reporter into a small apartment filled with busy men and boys. "There is more business done in this one little room in filling orders by mail than is done by any retail store in this city. It is a pity to close out such an enormous concern. Ion see all these boys here: they grow up with us to be men, and they are all like members of one family. They get their education here—they have no other business, no other place. If they are sick we care for them, if they die we bury them, if their friends are mable to do it. It makes me sad, sad, sad! I by awake nearly all last night thinking about these people."

"How many persons have you now in your employ?" How many persons have you now in your em-

Ploy many persons have you now in your employ?"

"Three thousand in this city alone, and with our mills and altogether about 6,000. It makes are said to think of the m," rei crated the Juige. "But they have never had to wait for a dollar when it was due them. There has been pertect system about everything, and no friction anywhere. We have been careful in our lines of credit and utterly impartial. There has been no favoratism. We have given a dollar's worth of goods for a dollar is money. The fact that anyone bought goods from us was all the voucher a merchant need d to get credit at any other house. I don't ask people to buy my goods or to come to my hotels. When they do come we propose to give them their money's worth, and if they are not satisfied they are not obliged to come again."

his home in Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, Mr. Claffin was reading in his hierary, which is richly furpished; the skins of different animals are spread here and there upon the floor for rugs, and the waits are adorned with oil paintings and engravings. He

received the reporter cordially and led him into the

drawing-room, which is filled with works of the sculptor in marble and bronze and of the painter in oil and water colors. You want to talk to me about the retirement of A. T. Stewart & Co., don't you ?" said Mr. Claffin,

pleasantly. Yes, sir; I would like to get your opinion as to the reason for their retirement."

"My opinion about it is that Judge Hilton and Mr. Libby have decided to wind up their affairs and to retire from business, because they are tired of it and have made enough money. If that is so-and I believe it to be-why shouldn't they retire, as all sensible men should when they have made enough money? I have no doubt that, when their affairs are all settled, it will be found that they have made ample for-

no doubt that, when their shares as an arrived it will be found that they have made ample fortunes in the business."

"Do you think, Mr. Clailin, that the business of the irm has fallen off of late?"

"No, sir. I am very sure that their sales have been as large this year as they were last, or, in fact, as they have been for two years past."

"You do not think, then, that the sales have decreased since Mr. Stewart's death or that his death had a bad effect upon the business of the firm f"

"I didn't mean that, exactly. I really wouldn't like to give an opinion as to whether the sales of the firm decreased after Mr. Stewart's death or not, or whether his death caused such a decrease, if it existed, because Judge Hitton and Mr. Libby and I are good friends, although some people have called us competitors, and it wouldn't look well for one friendly competitor to criticise another or to say that the sales of his firm decreased after the death of its founder and head; would it now!"

of its founder and head; would it now?"

"But the business of the firm did decrease after Mr. Stewart's death, did it not ?" Mr. Stewart's death, did it not I'
"Well—you may say this: That it is my opinion
that the sales of the firm, even if they have decreased from what they were in Mr. Stewart's lifetime, have been as large this last year as for some years past, and that the only reason for the retire-ment of the firm is that enough money has been made and its members want a rest."

made and its members want a rest."

"Do you think that the dry goods market will be affected by so large a stock of goods being placed upon it so suddenly?"

"Oh, no, indeed. There will be no marked effect

on, no, indeed. There will be no mark u check upon the market, for the city is large and the country is large, and no one stock of goods, however heavy, can have much effect. The goods will not all be sold in this city, but will be scattered from Maine to California, and in comparison with the whole amount of dry goods in the country they are really insignificant in amount. No, I should not say that the market was overstocked with goods already, or that there had been any over-production. The dry goods market is fully stocked, but you could hardly call it overstocked." int of dry goods in the country they are really

#### VIEWS OF DRYGOODS MERCHANTS. DECLINE OF THE HOUSE AFTER MR. STEWART'S

DEATH-THE METHODS OF BUSINESS-THE RE-MOVAL OF THE WHOLESALE HOUSE A MISTARE Among wholesale drygoods merchants yesterday only one verdict was passed upon the causes which led to the withdrawal from business of A. T. Stewart & Co. It was asserted that the prosperity of the house began to wane with the death of Mr. Stewart. The character of Mr. Hilton as a lawyer and a good general business man was highly spoken of. But it was said that, for the practical management of so large a business as that of Stewart & Co., he was delicient in training. Regarding Mr. Libby, the opinion was expressed that, while an excellent man "for the office," he was not equipped with the knowledge or personal characteristics required for the successful prosecution of the busihess. Ne drygoods house, it was said, could become

mong their customers and were popular with them. wholesale trade, and Mr. Libby spent The

cism from many merchants. The first great error of judgment on the part of Messrs, Hilton and Libby was, in the opinion of step that branch of the business was taken away from the jobbing centre of the city, and the houses

Stewart & Co.'s affairs has excited no surprise in the dry goods trade. Their business had been perceptibly waning for years, and their refirement was looked upon as only a matter of time. I think that it began to decline a few years previous to Mr. Stewart's death. This, I believe, was because in the latter years of his life Mr. cause in the latter years of his line and Stewart had not been able to give his business the same personal attention and direction that he gave to it in earlier years. That is an important element in the retention of trade by any drygoods house. Customers like to see the head of a house about its sore, taking an active interest in the business, and when such is the case it goes har to establish the considence of the trade. Mr. tillion never was able or never cared to mingle directly with his traders. Then Stewart's peculiar business naturally fell off with the modern great increase of competition. Mr. Stewart's peculiar business methods were adapted to earlier days, and, indeed, he make most of his fortune before the telegraph and steamship had come into general use. In the days of the sailing voscal goods could be imported from Europe only about twice a scason—that is, the bulk of the goods—in spring and in autumn. The house then which bought up the control of any particular line of goods had a great advantage over competitors, because if the goods took' with people they could not be brought over by other houses in time for the same season. Now the railroad, the steamship and the telegraph have destroyed that exclusiveness in trade and increased the number of compet tors and the means of competation. Many persons disliked Mr. Stewart's peculiar ways, and were drawn away from him after the war ended.

"It was renarded as a great mistake," Mr. Bates Stewart had not been able to give his business the

peculiar ways, and were drawn away from him after the war ended.

"It was regarded as a great mistake," Mr. Bates continued, "when Judge Hilton removed the wholesale part of his business aptown. By so doing he left the centre of the city where the jobbing trade was concentrated. People would not go up so far to the store when there were other houses more convenient of access which could offer equally a tractive lines of goods as Stewart & Co.'s and could self them as cheaply. Stewart & Co. were the proacers in taking their retail business uptown years ago. At that time that step was regarded as a very wise one, out the mistake was made, for the retail trade, in not going still further up."

"What induced Judge Hilton to move the whole-

What induced Judge Hilton to move the whole-

sale business aprown f' asked the reporter.

Two reasons for that step might be ascribed," Mr. Bates repied. "The management might avertaken it for the sake of economy thinking that a concentration of the two branches of the business under one roof would save expenses. then, when the removal was made, the house's folthen, when he remains a war and a the consecution of the constraint and the constraint and the constraint that a change of locality would benefit it. Judge Hitten probably believed that the presize of the old him would earry along its customers. But names are of little tae prestige of the old mm would money. The fact that anyone bought goods from us war all the voicher a merchant need d to get credit at any other bouse. I don't ask people to buy my goods or to come to my hotels. When they do come we propose to give them their money's worth, and if they are not satisfied they are not obliged to come again."

"Is it your intention, in retiring from the dry goods business, also to dispose of your hotel intercests?"

"The hotels belong to Mrs. Stewart, or, rather, to the estate, and they will go on as heretofore."

"Will you retain the active management of the estate as heretofore?"

"Yos. The estate and my own private matters will occupy my entire attention, and these will give me enough to do."

From another source it was learned that the reason the old downtown store and property had not been disposed of was that Mrs. Stewart scriously objected to having them pass out of the hands of the estate.

A Timbune reporter found H. B. Clafilin, of the wholesale dry goods firm of tt, B. Clafilin, & Co., at his home in Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, Mr. Claffia to the part of they avoided goods which a south they avoided goods which it has no more property. The hotels belong to Mrs. Brooklyn, Mr. Claffia the propose the property had not been disposed of was that Mrs. Stewart scriously objected to having them pass out of the hands of the estate.

A Timbune reporter found H. B. Claffin, & Co., at his home in Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, Mr. Claffia

should say that he lost by it from 30 to 40 per cent of his joboing trade. Not only would the Jews not patronize the liouse, but they avoided goods which came from his unils that other firms dealt in."

dr. bases was re-least about expressing any mion regarding the business capacit, of Judge Ron, "I desire to speak of Mr. Hillson," he said, a, "I desire to speak of Mr. Hitton," he said, in the similarit way, as a lawyer of high are, and I suppose he possesses ability as a he business man." Mr. Bares did not think standard, and I samples man. Mr. Barles did not think general business man. Mr. Barles did not think that the saic of the stock of Stewart & Co. would depress prices of dry goods. It could be dispost of gradually without much reduction in races in six months or a year. He did not expect that any son or tirm would succeed the house.

WHAT JOSEPH H, WELLER THINKS. Joseph H. Weller, of Tefft, Weller & Co., No. 328 Breadway, said that he had for some time anticipated the withdrawal from business of A. T. Stewart & Co. The withdrawal was regarded in the drygoods trade as a foregone conclusion when the nistake was made of taking the jobbing business uptown and away from the jobbing district. It was too inconvenient for buyers to go so far uptown unless they were attracted by special bargains.

"The jobbing business of Stewart & Co. has been so small of late," Mr. Weller said, "that our house did not feel their competition at all last year. Their business has steadily been on the decline since Mr. business has steadily been on the decline since Mr. Stewart's death. It fell off nomediately and has kept on going down. While Mr. Stewart lived the trade knew who was the head of the bouse, and that is everytaing in our business. Casiomers like to meet the members of a firm, and, even when they don't see them, to know that they are about the store personally looking after the business. Judge Hilton was never seen among his trade and Mr. Libby stayed in the office all the time. No one kn w who was the active head of the house. When Mr. Stewart died people mamediately lost confidence in his firm, for it was known that lost confidence in his firm, for it was known that Mr. Hitton had had nodry goods education or expe-rience. Every step taken by the present manage-ment has been a mistake. The first year after Mr. Mr. Hilton had had a rience. Every step taken by the prience. Every step taken by the prience. Every step taken by the first year after an ment has been a mistake. The first year after an ment has been a mistake. The first year after an entire the branch moved uptown and about the same time the branch house in Chicago was founded. I should say house in Chicago was founded. Hilton exhouse in Chicago was foliated.

Stewart & Co.'s jobbing business fell out two-thirds in amount after the removal was made and after Judge Hilton excluded the Jews from his Saratoga hotel. Stewart & Co. did a very large Jewish trade; larger in proportion than that of any other jobbing house. After the Saratoga incident that trade not only leat the house, but it took especial pains to keep away other custom which could be influenced. Just beother custom which could be influenced. Just be-fore Mr. Stewart's death, the jobbing business of the house, I estimate, was worth \$15,000,000 a year. Stewart & Co. have not done \$5,000,000.
In any one year since; I don't believe there was a single year when the amount was not less than that in any one year since; I don't believe there was a single year when the amount was not less than that of the previous year's trade. They would not have done \$1,000,000 last year, if they had not seen h w matters were going and made extraordinary efforts to 'dram' up business all over the country. As to their Chicago branch, I don't believe it gaid from the start. It was a mistake to establish it. The dry goods trade will not be affected by the withdrawai. The saie of the firm's stock may shightly affect Claffin & Co., who deal in about the same time of goods. A few houses may be somewhat benefitted by the retirement, but Stewart & Co.'s jobbing business has been so small that the general trade will not feel their retirement one way or the other. I think it will result in the removal further uptown of some of the small retail hous s who h have remained in their present locality only because Stewart & Co. were there. But there will be no more large retail shops established so far down town. I do not think that there will be any successor to the firm. Nobody wants to go to that part of the city; it is too far down for the retail and too far up for the wholesaie business. If any person bought out the firm's whole stock he would not the small prevalled stock he would not the firm's whole stock he would not the small prevalled stock he would not the firm's whole stock he would not we would not the firm's whole stock he would not have the would not the firm's whole stock he would not have the would not the firm's whole stoc and too far up for the wholesaie business. If any person bought out the firm's whole stock he would get no business by it. "There is no doubt that customers grew dis-

"There is no doubt that customers grew dis-gusted and tired with the 'red tape' sys-tem of conducting business at Stewart & Co.'s," Mr. Welier continued. "And the house, on account of its rigid and hard of and sales-room management, never was a to keep the best of salesmen, not even in Stewart's best days."

those well missened, the removal of the wholesale | prise to the trade," said C. Y. Wempie, the manager instructions as to how we wish them to close up department of Stewart & Co. uptown. By this of the sales department of Garner & Co., at No. more accessible to buyers, as they offered the same they decided to go uptown with their wholesale still fill orders that we have received. Four mills | quality of goods at as low prices, accured the bulk of | business the trade gave them five years in which to that firm's wholesale business. The attitude of Judge | retire. I have noticed the decleusion of their trade back of Fishkill, and the carpet mills at the same | Hilton in excinding Jewish people from the Grand | for several years past. They never were steady place, the threed mills at Cat-kill and the underwear mills at Notting cam. Eachand."

"The statement has been made that one object of the frum in making from the Chambers stater was to accommedate a decrease of business. It is first a fact?"

"We maved un here from the old store simply because it was too far downtown. Buyers had to pass all the other places before they reached us. In this store we accommedated the retail business by moving out our manufacturing department than we store in Lafayett-place. In this store we have a store in Lafayett-place. In this store we have a store in Lafayett-place. In this store we have a store in Lafayett-place. In this store we have a store in Lafayett-place. The loss of the firm seriously affected by the loss of Hebrew trade?"

"We made more money that year than we did the year before. The loss of their trade was in finitesimal, and we saved money that we should have lost in bad accounts the day goods trade. Their business course has been very creative, the whole business course has been very creative, the whole business course has been very creative, as to tried was to the whole business them they sended us a trade, while in others they would havely be heard that one objects of the firm in Earden while in the state of the story sold business that the account of the whole business that the store was too far ecount their loss of custom through the partment alone was variously estimated at from 15 the form the closure alone was variously estimated at from 15 the state was to his jobbing department, as the trade, while in others they would have lost in safely search of its custom, in the opinion of the strate substiness. The loss the history has been very create, as the partment of the bost ness that the store of the substiness of the strate of the whole business. The form the closure of the proposed liquid the strate in the safe of the partment to have made the house in closure of the proposed liquid the of the proposed liquid the of the partment that the of the whole busin Union Hotel in Saratoga also lost his drygoods jobbers, but in some years would do a very active

Another leading dry-goods man attributed the decline of the house to the fact that Mr. Hilton knew little about the business which he undertook to manage, and Mr. Libby, while having been brought up in the cloth trade, had little personal knowledge of many kinds of dry goods. Some of the most valuable men in the establishment, he said, had left it because of unwise interference in their departments by Mr. Hilten. The methods of the house were not liberal enough to please customers. The same merchant said that after the war the firm's wholesale business was generally not a success, especially in the line of domestic goods. It had been very proserous during the war. The sale of the firm's merchandise would have no influence on general trade. Its domestic goods would be only "a flea bite" on the market and its assortment of foreign goods, he thought, would prove to contain a good deal of "pretty hard old stock." In his opinion the property of the firm, when converted into cash, would still yield a surplus of a number of millions above all obligations. A person recently in the employ of A. T. Stewart's death, the managers began retrenching in all directions, in discharging good men to replace them by poor men at half the salary. A timed poincy in buying resulted in small profits in the few successful ventures made. The policy of Mr. Stewart in cripping rivals and making a sensation by setting some popular lot of goods at a loss was pursued by the present managers, but only in a spasmodie way that yielded no good results. The same person added: "When the house began business it had a capital of \$2,500,000, and it takes more than live years of bad business to use that much up. Probably after all debts are paid a handsome forof the house were not liberal enough to

had a capital of \$2,500,000, and it takes more than ive years of bad business to use that much up. Probably after all debis are paid a handsome for-tune can be realized."

There have been constant discharges of the em-ployes of A. T. Stewart & Co. for several menths in anticipation of the step just publicly amounced. In 1876 there were 2,200 hands in the retail store. It is said that now the number is only \$00.

THE STEWART HOTEL PROPERTY. WHAT MR. CLAIR, THE LESSEE, SAYS-THE HOTELS PROSPEROUS.

Henry Clair, who is the lessee and acting manager of the three hotels belonging to the Stewart estatethe Metropolitan and the Park Avenue in New-York City, and the Grand Union in Saratoga-was asked by a Tribune reporter yesterday afternoon how the withdrawal of ex-Judge Hilton from the general dry goods business would affect the hotels under his charge.

"Not at all," was the prompt reply. "I have lease of the three houses for five years and they will continue without any change of interruption what-" Does the present step indicate any idea of gen-

eral withdrawal on the part of ex-Judge Hilton ?" " No, I am sure it does not." "Do you know how long this determination of

closing the general business has been contemplated by the firm I"

"No, I do not. I was almost as much surprised to see the announcement of this intention in the morning papers as anybody else. Of course I knew that the mils were offered for sale several weeks ago, and knew the reasons therefor."

"Well, the Judge was sick and tired of running these mills; not only of supporting the population of the villages in which they were situated, but of paying nearly all the taxes that were levied for schools, roads and improvements generally. In all these small towns the strangers—that is to say, the manufacturers there—are taxed to the atmost cent, and the farmers there—are taxed to the utmost cent, and the farmers and tradesmen and small property-owners round about so scot free or nearly so. Considering that the mils fed and clothed almost the entire village, the Jange, of course, felt the lojustice of these excessive taxation, and resolved to rid bimself of the occasion of it. But this usude, continued Mr. Char, "I see no cause for surprise in the action of Messis, Hilton and Libby. Both of them, I know, have as much money as they need, and Mrs. Stewart cancer analysis, allow a pend her income; so it seems to be a as much most yes they been and sits, ewart can-not possibly spend her income; so it seems to me a pecunarly wise measure for all three to free them-selves from the care and anxiety which the contin-nance of the business necessarily entitled."

"How has the attitude of ex-Judge Hilton toward irebrews affected the business at your hotels in the

" Favorably, I think. The Grand Union has done quite as well since his action in this matter as be-fore; perhaps better. Whenever there is any busifore; perhaps better. Whenever there is any business going on at Satatoga we have our share of it."

A friend of ex-Judge fillion said has evening to a Tribune for the closing of the business of Stewart & Co. was that neither Mrs. Stewart, ex-Judge fillion for Mr. Libby had any discendant, relative or representative to whom the management could be transferred. Mr. Libby has two sons, but neither has mercantile tastes. One is a professor at Princeton College and the other edits a Princeton newspaper. As there was, therefore, no prospect of perpetuating the firm mane through trusted connections, it was decided that the ousiness might as

tions, it was decided that the ousiness might as well be closed up now as later.

A gentleman who for the past seventeen years has hast charge of the collection department of the firm of \(\Lambda\). The stewart & Co., said to a Teneure reporter yesterday that the building at Ninthest, and Broadyesterony that the building at Sundy-at and broadway belonged to Mrs. Stewart, as did the building and land at Broadway and Chambers-st. The land on which the uptown building stands is, he said, a lense hold from the Sailors' Sing Harbor. Mr. Stewart obtained the leases of the different lots on which if stands at different times, the last one being ob-tained only a short time before his death. The leases were for twenty-one years, with the privilege of two renewals. He stated that the arrangement of two renewals. He stated that the arrangement in regard to the mill property, and, in fact, in re-gard to the use of all the property of the firm, was a private arrangement between Judge Hilton and Mrs. Stewart, the import of which he did not know

### THE FIRM'S RELATIONS WITH BANKS.

THEIR NOTES NOT COMMON IN THE STREET-WHAT HEBREW BANKERS THINK OF THE RETTREMENT. A. T. Stewart & Co.'s notes have not been comnon in the Street. Officers of the banks in which the firm kept their accounts said vesterday that they had not seen any of the paper for a year or more. The president of one of tuese banks said that he had not had any of the paper for more than a year, and the last he held bore the indorsement of Mrs. Stewart. The president of another bank declared that he had never seen the firm's notes, but he admitted that everything due at the bank had been paid at maturity, He did not specify the form of obligation used. A prominent Wall-st, dealer in commercial paper said that he had never had any of the firm's paper offered to him for sale, and that such paper could not have been offered in the market without his knowing it. He did not believe that the firm had been compelled to put out its notes by any necessity of business. President King, of the National

sity of business. President King, of the National Bank of Commerce, declared that he had never had any of the paper offered to him for either discount or sale; everything that the firm had owed at the bank had occupant at the date of maturity.

A prominent flebrew banking house said that it had nothing to say in regard to the matter. One of the partners called attention to the action of Judge Hilton in excluding certain members of the Jewish race from his Saratoga hord. He said, without apparent feeling, that Judge Hilton's decision in that inatter had cost the iran a large part of its business. "The clothing business of this country," he added, "is in the hands of liebrews, and after Judge Hilton's order not one of them would buy goods of the house, Mr. Hilton then added to his oflence by closing the

"Do you know whether Stewart & Co. had much of their paper discounted ?"

"I cannot speak of that of personal knowledce," Mr. Weller answered, "but it was well known among commission houses that the firm had a large quantity of paper alloat. That, however, preves nothing except that all the means of he house were fully employed. It was fully trusted in business. Mr. Stewart's custom, when he was living, was to pay eash."

THE RETHERMENT NOT EXPECTED SO SOON.

"The retirement of Stewart & Co., was no surprise to the trade," said C. Y. Wemple, the manager of the sales department of Garacr & Co., at No. 10 Worth-st. "It came a little secure, however, than I expected it would come. When they decided to go uptown with their wholesale they decided to go uptown with their wholesale business the trade gave them five years in which to business. It was reported that Mr. Libby had withdrawn all the profits accruing to him whenever the opportunity occurred.

"THE CHICAGO BRANCH SUCCESSINE."

THE CHICAGO BRANCH SUCCESSFUL. CHICAGO, April 15.-H. Walker, who was innager of Stewart's branch house here up to within house had paid expenses and after that had a large and profitable trade, but business had falter off considerably within the last few montas. The cause of the anspension must not be looked for here, as the Chicago branch paid well. ix months, said to-day that during the first year the

#### AID FOR MISSISSIPPI SUFFERERS.

The Committee of Relief for Southern sufferers by floods acknowledge the general response to their tate appeal, and again call attention to the condition of hundreds of suffering people to whom, they say, clothing, new or worn, quinine, or money, would carry immediate relief. This committee have sent clothing, quinine, etc., and have already placed more than \$800 in responsible hands for distribution; but more, much more, is needed. The packages of clothing acknowledged have been forwarded through the Cromwell Line of steamers, which has kindly taken them free of charge. They were given by Mrs. Del Morte, Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. Paton, Mrs. Luckemeyer, and M. H. Currie, W. P. Sloane,
Mrs. C. Manzinger, Mrs. W. O.good, Mrs. T. Raynal, Mrs. C. Lee, Mrs. Zenga, "A Friend," "No
Name," "One who has been helped," Mrs. B.
Harrison, Mrs. W. B. Lawrence, B. M. Beach,
Rear-Admiral Harwood, Mrs. M. M. Simpson,
Mrs. Thomas, Mr L. Joseph, H. B. Verplanck, Fishkill Plains "Knickerbocker Sewing Class," 125
garments: Mrs. R. M. Hunt, Mr. E. Kelly, Mrs.
Beales, Mrs. Carillo, Mrs. Dickinson, Mrs. de Castro,
Mrs. Zynaya, Miss Leary, Kate Moore, Mrs. Simpson, Miss Clark, Mrs. Bokinson, Mrs. de Castro,
Mrs. Zynaya, Miss Leary, Kate Moore, Mrs. Simpson, Miss Clark, Mrs. Boynton, Yonkers; quinine
from Mrs. Paton. The following subscriptions have
been received: From "A Friend," \$500; G. F.
Mahlews, \$2; Mrs. A. S. Hewitt, \$100; "Mrs. Robinson, \$10; August Belmont, \$100; "Mrs. Robinson, \$10; August Belmont, \$100; "A Friend,"
\$100; Mr. C. C. Baldwin, \$100; Luckemeyer &
Schefer, \$150; Mrs. de Castro, \$25; Jrs. J. Raynal,
\$10; F. O. de Castro, \$25; Mrs. H. Dickinson, \$10;
Mrs. L. Del Monte, \$20; Mrs. Zereger, \$5; Mrs de
Forest, \$20; Miss de Forest, \$10; Miss Collender,
\$10; Mrs. Samuel G. Ward, \$25; Mrs. G. G.
Haven, \$50; Mrs. William B. Ogden, \$100;
"A Sympathiser," \$10; "Anonymous," \$5;
Mrs. William Crocker, \$10; Mrs. J. Lentithon,
\$10; Mrs. G. W. Kidd, \$16; Mr. James Burden, \$10;
Mr. G. C. Clark, \$50; Mr. G. C. Cooper, \$100, Mrs.
C. F. Chickering, \$2; Mrs. Alexander Holland, \$5;
C. F. Chickering, \$2; Mrs. Alexander Holland, \$5; Mrs. Luckemeyer, and M. H. Currie, W. P. Sloane, \$10; Mrs. G. W. Kidd, \$10; Mr. James Barden, \$10; Mr. G. C. Clark, \$50; Mr. G. C. Cooper, \$100; Mrs. C. F. Chickering, \$2; Mrs. Alexander Holland, \$5; Charles Delmonico, \$50; Mrs. William Kingsland, \$10; Miss Emiry V. Clark, \$6; John Alexander, \$20; Mrs. Scott, \$20. Clothing of any sort, or money, sent to No. 1 Madison-ave, or to the following ladies of the com-puters will be at once acknowledged, and forward-

Madison-ave, or to the following ladies of the committee, will be at once acknowledged, and forwarded without delay: Mrs. L. Del Monte, No. 21 West Forty-seventh-st; Mrs. Edward Cooper, No. 12 Wasnington Square north; Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, No. 459 Fith-ave; Mrs. Edward Luckemeyer, No. 13 East Twenty-minin-st.; Mrs. Watter B. Law-rence, No. 23 East Thirty-eighth-st.; Mr. D. Craw-ford, No. 232 East Twenty-third-st.; Mrs. B. Har-rison, No. 11 Lexington-ave.; Ars. S. L. M. Barlow, No. 1 Mauts

#### IMPLICATING ST. JOSEPH OFFICIALS.

Mr. Donnell, the financial agent of St. Joseph in this city, received a telegram on Friday from Mayor Possgate, of that place, asking him to deliver the following dispatch to George M. Irwin, who with William Scott was confined in the Tombs, for at-"I have told all I know about it, and you do the

ame. City Marshal Ritchie, of St. Joseph, who w oreparing to start West with the prisoners, immediately took the dispatch to the Tombs and showed to Irwin, who thereupon made a full confession.

### A LACE HOUSE IN THE SHERIFF'S HANDS.

The large lace importing house of F. Hemsley & Co., at Nos. 48 and 59 White-st, has been in the hands of the Sheriff during the last week, on an attachment obtained by the son of the senior partner. This has stopped the business until a decision is made by the Court, which is expected at any moment. On Friday a judgment for \$2.75,565 was entered against the members of the urm, Whitten E. Kidd and Heury E. Kidd, in favor of Thomas Adams & Co., limited, of Nottingham, England. The house has been in existence many years, and was formerly Croppers, Hemsley & Croppers, and then F. Hemsley & Co. Mr. Hemsley died several years ago and the business was continued under the same name by W. E. Kidd and his son, Henry E. Kidd. On June 16, 1881. Thomas A. Kidd, a son of the senior partner, obtained a judgment for \$37,157 against the firm, claiming that they owed him that amount for money loaned. He had previously been in the employ of the irm, but had been removed, and the firm claimed that he brought the suit through mailiee. The firm subsequently furnished bonds on the ire. The firm subsequently furnished bonds on the pagement, and the matter was again taken into court. A few weeks ago a new suit for the same amount was begon by Thomas A, Kidd, and as the partners were non-residents an attachment was ob-tain against them and the Sheriff was put in charge about a week ago and is still in possession. The firm assert that they are solvent, and state that their only creditors are Thomas Adams & Co.

### THE TAMMANY SOCIETY ELECTION.

It seems to be pretty well settled that there will be no serious contest at the annual election of the Tammany Society, to-morrow evening. Hubert O. Thompson, Commissioner of Public Works, Corporation Counsel Whitney and the other prominent Democrat who hended the formidable opposition last year, say that they will take no part in such a contest. Fire Commissioner Purroy and Police Justice White, whose defeion promised to be a cause of perti to the Kelly faction declare that they and their friends will not attempt to or ganize an opposition in the society, feeling that it would be useless. The following are the present officers of the society: Grand Sachem, August Schell; Sachems, John Kelly, Albert Cardozo, John McQuade, Edward Kear-Kelly, Albert Cardozo, John McQuade, Edward Kearhey, Henry A. Guableton, Sidney P. Nehons, P. G.
Puffy, John J. Gorman, Henry D. Purroy, Nathaniel Jarvis,
jr., George W. Wingate, James A. Flack, and Churics H.
Haswell; Saganore, Wilson Sinall; Wiskinkie. John D. Newman; Sceretary, Joel O.
Stevens; and Treasurer, Arthur Leary.
Commissioner Furroy will be dropped, and in his place
will be substituted William Saner, president of the
Board of Aldermen. Register Augustus T. Docharty, at
present Scribe of the Council, will go into the Board of
Sachems, but in whose place has not yet been positively
determined. His place as Scribe will probancy be filled
by James J. Martin, clerk of the Assessment Commission. It is understood that ex-Judge Cardozo wished to
willdraw from politics on account of the death of his

Mr. Brodle, of Pittsburg, Penn., is the pos-Mr. Brodie, of Pittisburg, Penin, is the pos-essor of a per monkey, purchased of an old sea capitain some years ago, and the animal has got a good deal of sense, as the following lattle hemical will show: Mr. firodie gota The Funcs, of this city, and also The Boome-rang. When the pet from the tropics is told to pring either of these papers to Mr. Brodie's mother, he knows which is which, and brings the one desired. When he gets The Fines for the old hady, however, he very thoughtfully brings her specta-cles also. This slows that even the brute creation can distinguish between a clear, tegible print and tona which is the reverse. We do not make any comment on this title treeden, but sharly give the bare facts. When a is the reverse. We do not make any comment on the little incident, but simply give the bare facts. When paper gets so dim, typographically and editorially, it so being habeon from a heathen land begins to not it, there ought to be a reform—[Laramic fleomerang.

### ENGLAND.

THE QUEEN-COPYRIGHT-INSTANTANEOUS PHOTOGRAPHS-JUMBO.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TERBURE.]

LONDON, March 17.

The Queen's letter of thanks for the demonstrations of sympathy shown her is liked by everybody because it is obviously her own letter. The general remark is that it is the letter of a woman as well as of a sovereign. It is feminine in its touches of emphasis. There are phrases which one can imagine the royal pen (everything the Queen uses, from a railway train to a toothpick, is here called royal) underscoring. One would like to have a look at the original. Most of the papers-all but one, I think-print the letter in the usual typography. But The Morning Post introduces a style which may be official, but which has a doubtful effect. The last sentence, for example, is printed thus:

"The Queen thanks God that He spared Her beloved Child, who is ber constant and devoted com-panion, and those who were with Her in the mo-ment of danger as well as Herself, and She prays that He will continue to protect Her for Her Peo-ple's sake as He has hitherto so visibly done."

You remark that the Queea, the Princess Beatrice and the Deity are alike indicated by pronouns beginning with capital letters. This may or may not be copied from The London Gazette, the official paper, of which a supplement was issued for this letter. The official paper, again, may or may not have copied it from the manuscript. For aught I know, it is the customary royal style. All that is of little moment. What is of moment is to see the most radical journals in the country joining with the most conservative in congratulations on the Queen's escape, and in expressions of pleasure at this recognition by her of her subjects' devotion. Take this, for example, from a workingman's organ:

Even the most captious critics, if they are honest, must admit that during the course of her reign, extending over nearly five and forty years, the Queen has filled worthily the office she holds, and has dene more than could be expected of her toward satisfying the difficult requirements of her position. It is no easy task to handle a sceptre that others wield, to make a dignified show of exercising authority that has really been transferred to other hands, and without excess of arrogance or undue meddling to maintain the semblance of a power that would not be tolerated if it were a reality.

That shows how personal reasest for the Oreen

That shows how personal respect for the Queen may be reconciled with a very sturdy adherence to doctrines about the monarchy which to the Queen herself probably seem revolutionary.

Copyright continues a burning question, and just now it is domestic copyright which is in controversy. The storm raised by Mr Pinero's free proceedings in the matter of Mr. Hardy's novel has not subsided. Other dramatists beside Mr. Pinero have taken liberties with other novels than Mr. Hardy's. Ouida" published a sharp letter the other day to complain that a book of hers entitled " Moths' was being dramatized without her permission, and would shortly appear as a play on the boards of the Globe Theatre. The adapter of " Ouida "-I really forget his name-replied that he had always intended, so soon as his play should be ready for production, to ask "Ouida's" leave to produce it. Not, however, one infers, with any view of suppressing Leans and deposits \$1,177,975,54333 the piece if the lady objected, but in pursuance of what seemed to him the dictates of politeness. This, if the weather had been hot enough, would have been enjoyable. "Ouida" does not enjoy it at all. She appears again in print with the remark that an entreaty for permission is merely an impertinent farce unless the petitioner be prepared to abide by a refusal if he receive one. In spite of some superfluons energy of expression, this seems a ound opinion. " Ouida" adda:

The appetite for other people's ideas and creations in much the same thing as what Lord Salisbury called "silver-plate hunger," and the former is not the more but the less respectable because it slinks in safety behind the law's indifference.

-Observations which have possibly a wider application than was intended by the author-wide

Diservations which have possibly a wider application tryin, who thereupon made a full confession. He said the bonds were given to Scott and himself to bring on here and sell by City Assessor Enos Crowthers and John Cox, a clerk for John C. Bender, the employer of Irwin, and the proceeds of the sale were to be divided between them. The yoult was entired by imeans of false keys about three weeks ago, by Crowthers, and the bonds abstracted. Crow heis and Cox were locked up in jail in St. Joseph on Friday morning. The former is a native of St. Joseph and is the son of a prominent and wealthy citizen. He is a lawyer, and four years ago was elected City Recorder, position to City Assessor.

"The robber," said Mr. Donnell last night, "has brought forward some entires, which for no special reason were signed by the Mayor and Registrar one year before it was necessary, were left lying on a shelf in an ordinary brick vault in the Market House, No one sheat near them. Crowthers learned the combination and passed in and out of the vault during his term as Recender. The continuation was not changed after be ceased to held that position. Then, previous to the late election, there was none more vochierous in his charges of fraud on the part of the acting officials than Crowthers, and it was in great part due to his influence that his party gained Leion vocas and the case was limited in number, there being no statustion by payment, but the seusation produced has each was not enough to reach across the Adonty the Enose the Alantie. Mr. Herman Merivale also rushed into the fray, and it is a question whether he has not enriched the English derivate who appropriates the work of a novetist as having "Pinerical" it. Altogether, the fact is impressed rather more strongly than before on the British who appropriates the work of a novelist as having "Pinerical" it. Altogether, the fact is impressed rather more strongly than before on the British who appropriates the work of a novelist as having "Pinerical" it. Altogether, the fact is im Institution-the Duke of Edinburgh also, and many other notable persons. They one and all took the liveliest interest in these extraordinary photographs and in the explanations of theory and processes. Mr. Muybridge, as soon as he had recovered from the embarrassment of so much royalty, was most lucid and informing, though too rapid. He should avoid transferring to his expositions the awiftness of method which has proved so useful in his photography. Mr. Muybridge is not only an original but a dar-

ing man. He has smitten one of the gods of British idolatry. Not the least instructive part of his lecture was his contrast between the positions of animals as shown in ancient or modern art with their true positions as shown by themselves in presence of the camera. The audience listened calmly enough while Egyptian, Assyrian, Roman and Renaissance artists were put out of court. When Rosa Bonhear's turn came there was a slight thrill. Mile. Rosa has long been popular in England. But Mr. Muybridge next showed us a photograph from an English picture of a race-horse at full speed, with his four legs extended to the utmost limit, and his feet off the ground. He pointed out that the position was impossible, and that if once the animal got into it he would infallibly break his back in coming down. A moment later appeared a photograph of ten such horses; "all, as you see," observed Mr. Muybridge, "exactly like the first horse and each other. If it be impossible for one horse to assume such an attitude, to find ten horses doing it all at once would be nothing short of a miracle." This remark the audience applauded, upon which the lecturer added with delusive calmness: "The ten impossible horses, as you see them, are photographed from Mr. Frith's wellknown picture of The Derby Day." The audience shuddered. At least half of them must have been in the habit of regarding Frith's Derby Day as among the triumphs of modern art. But on the whole they bore the shock well. At the Royal Academy this passage was necessarily suppressed. But Mr. Frith has kind friends who have undoubtedly taken care he should hear of his discomfiture. Mr. P. T. Barnum has always passed in this coun-

try for a man able to take care of himself in a bargain. This view gained strength when it became known that he, or his agent, had intimated his willingness to sell Jumbo back to the Zoological Society for £15,000; just seven and a half times the price he paid for him two months ago. But reputation is a perishable thing. It now comes out that Mr. Bareum paid £2,000 for an elephant which he might have had for nothing. The president of the Zeological Society is authority for this statement. "So great," said Professor Flower at the meeting yesterday, "had been his anxiety about Jumbo that he would most willingly have onsented to his being given away for nothing." What must not Mr. Barnum's anguish be when he reads this pathetic admission. He is a Yankee, and a Connecticut Yankee at that, and the Britisher has got the better of him to the extent of ten thousand dollars! Professor Flower would have been thankful to have Jumbo taken off his trembling hands as a gift, and Mr. Barnum-but no

words are adequate to such a state of things, extend" to him, as the Arkansas reporter has ig my warmest sympathies.

As for Professor Flower, one can only wish him a httle more sense of humor. The president of a Society of Wild Beasts suffering £2,000 worth of anxiety about Jumbo is a subject which must be handed over to the comic papers. Serious journal. ism is not equal to it. The skilfully crowded meet. ing of yesterday-a meeting of Zoological Feilowswas of one mind with its president and council. They were glad to get rid of Jumbo, glad of the £2,000 they had got in exchange for him, and-this will cut Mr. Barnum to the quick-they don't think Jumbo much of an elephant after all. Mr. Hurley says he is not unique. Mr. Walter Morrison disclosed the awful fact that the society's solicitor had given an opinion to the effect that members of the council might be personally liable for whatever damage Jumbo did. Dr. Gunther rose to state that the value of Jumbo was not more than £100; but when dead, Mr. Barnum. And a vote of thanks to the president and council for disposing of Jumbe was actually moved and seconded, and but tora technicality would have been carried by a large majority. Why does not Mr. Barnum take legal proceedings to cancel his bargain ? He would leave the Zoological Society with an elephant on their hands who is only not white because he has been painted so black.

## OBITUARY.

WILLIAM T. MORGANS.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 15.-William T. Morgans, formerly proprietor of The Liberty Register, the inventor of the Hercules Printing Press and one of the proprietors of the Morgans & Wilcox Wood Type Factory at this place, died last evening of pneumonia, at the age of thirty-five years. He served three years in the 1434 New-York Regiment, enlisting as a private and coming home as first heatenant. He had been color bearer of the regiment, and was noted for great bravery. He leaves a wife and eight children.

WILLIAM H. WADE.

BALTIMORE, April 15 .- William H. Wade, onnected for the past ten months with the telegraphic department of The Sun, died last night of paralysis, at the age of forty-four years. He was a native of Richmond, Va., where he learned the trade of a printer, and was employed in the office of The Enquirer when it was edited by the Ritchies, Roger, A. Pryor. Tyler and Wise. At the same time he was Editor of *The Southern Huntrated News*, published in Richmond. Afterward he published *The Evening News* in Richmond.

#### HIRAM O. ALDEN.

Belfast, Me., April 15 .- Hiram O. Alden, the oldest member of the Waldo County Bar, died here to-day at the age of eighty-two years. In 1857 he was one of the projectors of the Atlantic cable. He built the first line of the Maine Telegraph Company, and was its president for twenty years. He was for a long time vice-president of the American Telegraph Company.

### CONDITION OF NATIONAL BANKS.

WASHINGTON, April 15 .- The following is an abstract of reports made to the Controller of the Currency showing the condition of the National banks in the United States (218 banks) at the close of business on Saturday, the 11th day of March, 1882:

f it to	Overdeates U. S. bonds to secure circulation. U. S. bonds to secure deposits U. S. bonds to secure deposits U. S. bonds on hand Other stocks, bonds and mortgages Due from approved roserve agents Due from other National banks Due from State banks and bankers Real estate, furniture and fixtures Current expenses and taxes paid. Premiums paid Checks and other cash thems Exchanges for Ulcaring Home Bills or other various bunks. Fractional currency Specie, viz. gold coin \$59.485,005.58	16,093,000 m 2e,583,440 M 64,429,888,75 68,301,645 H 15,921,432 M 8,494,038 H 3,742,323 M 15,308,129,75 102,088,077 % 10,440,066 M
S V S	4.004 Treasury certificates 4,009,700 00 (ioid Clearing House certificates 27,987,006 00 (Silver com Silver com Silver com 5 (ioid Clearing Communicates 1,202,080 00 (ioid Silver irreasury certificates 1,202,080 00 (ioid Silver irreasury certificates) 1,202,080 00 (ioid Silver irreasury certific	110.044.1160
0	notes Five per cent redemption fund Due from U. S. Treasurer	9,385,000 0
1	Total	12,500,057,088 T
A	Liabilities.	
1	Capital stock paid in	\$109,410,0020
t	Surp)qs fund Other andivaded profits	130,924,130 9 60,175,814 9
201	The state of the s	
	#328.016.030 00	
1	Amount on hand. 5,264,463 00 Amount outstanding.	323,651,577.0
	State bank notes outstanding	241,527.0
	Divisionds uppaid	1.418.1191
211	Individual deposits	1,036,575,078 3
	U. S. deposits Deposits of U. S. di bursing officers	8,853,240 to 3,872,363 9
ы	Due to other National banks	187,43 1,824 (8
	Due to State banks and bankers	78,000,0718
1	Notes and Dis resiscounted	3,012,00238 4,439,53140
	Total	F2,300,057,083 7

# NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Washington, April 15. - Captain E. P Meeker, of the United States Marine Corps, will be de' tuched from the Brooklyn when the Marion is ready for sen an i will return home in the latter vessel, reporting his arrival to the commandant of marines.

Captain L. E. Fagan, Marine Corps, detached from the marine barracks at Noriolk, Va., on the 1st of June and ordered to proceed to Montevideo, Urusuay, for duty is commander of the marine guard on board the Brooklyn and as marine fleet commander of the South Atlantie Station in place of Captain Mecker. Lieutennat B. H. Titley has been detached from the

Lieutenant B. H. Tilley has been detached from the Naval Academy 28th inst, and ordered to the Tennesses May 1; Midshipman Charles S. McLiain from the Yanto and ordered to the coast survey steamer Rache.

Commander Shepard, commanding the United States steamer Enterprise, reports to the Navy Department under date of samana Bas, 8t. Domingo March 27, his acrival there four and a tail days from St. Lucia and his purpose to proceed at once to Curnoon.

Rear Admiral G. H. Cooper has been ordered to command the North Atlantic Station May 1.2. Commander F. M. Brance to command the Wabash 27th fast: Lieutenant W. S. Cowles to the Tennessee May 1; Enshri R. T. Mai Lant to the Tennessee May 1; Enshri R. T. Mai Lant to the Tennessee Chaptain J. X. Miller to command the Tennessee May 1; Surzeon W. G. Firwell to the Naval Hospital, Norfolk; Surzeon W. G. Firwell to the Naval Station, Now-Lendon; Passed Assistant Surgeon C. G. Hermler to the Wabash Passed Assistant Surgeon C. G. Hermler to the Wabash

### MRS. SCOVILLES PETITION.

CHICAGO, April 15 -- Mrs. Scoville's petition for the appointment of a conservator of the estate of Guitenu came up in the County Court this morning Judge Lootois said that in view of the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the State, there was some uncertainty about the jurisdiction of the Court in probable matters. He advised that the matter be allowed a resumfil the question is settled, or that the case is taken to the Probate Court, which unquestionably has jurisdien in probate Court, which unquestionably has jurisdien in probate cases. Coursel for Mrs. Seeville said that he would rather have the Court refuse to hear the petition, and he would then appeal to the supremation, and his was accordingly done. Mrs. Scoville state to court.

## A BODY IN A RAVINE ALL WINTER.

RICHFORD, Vt., April 15 .- The body of & man was found yesterday in a deep ravine at Sutton, Quebec. There was a large stone on the head, and iss adications are that the man was murdered. A letter is From the contents of the letter it is believed that the man had a large sum of money in his pockets. Tes servants, who were employed last fall in a hold servants, who were employed last fall in a hold serventsburg. Onebec, said that they heard eries of mander one because and that a man was thrown from one of the windows in the hotel. It is thought that the bed has been in the ravine all winter.

## BASEBALL NEWS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.-The Worcester lub defeated the Philadelphia nine to-day by a score of

CINCINNATI, April 15 .- In the game between the Clert land and Cincinnati clubs the former won. The score was PITTSBURG, April 15.—The Buffalo club defeated the New-Haven, April 15.—The score to-day was: Yale 7.

### STRIKE OF THE TRACKMEN.

The trackmen employed on the Hadson River branch of the New-York Central and Habson River Rails and are on strike. The men are divided to two classes - the skilled workmen, who are competent to repair the tracks, and the common laborers. Their wages are respectively \$1.372 and \$1.20 a day. The men are not well organized, and it is doubtful if they can enforce their demand for higher wages. A few mes working at the Thirtieth Street depot and at St John's Park have not yet struck. The marble curters and polishers say that the "bos

The marble cutters and ponshers say that the "bosses are trying to get men at Castle Garden to all their places, and some of the strikers have returned to were at the old wages.

A mass-meeting of the painters of this city was held hast night at the Germania Assembly Rooms, in the Bowery. It was decided to make a general demand for \$3.50 a day, to take effect to-merrow.

The cartinen's strike is rapidly becoming general.